

1. 請框出答案. 2. 不可使用手機、計算器，禁止作弊!

1. Find all $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ such that the matrix A is unitarily diagonalizable.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & i \\ i & b \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: $a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Solution :

Check A is normal matrix and use the Theroem 9.7.

$$A^*A = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & -i \\ -i & \bar{b} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & i \\ i & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\bar{a} + 1 & i\bar{a} - bi \\ -ai + i\bar{b} & b\bar{b} + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\bar{a} + 1 & i(\bar{a} - b) \\ i(\bar{b} - a) & b\bar{b} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^* = \begin{bmatrix} a & i \\ i & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & -i \\ -i & \bar{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\bar{a} + 1 & -ia + \bar{b}i \\ \bar{a}i - ib & b\bar{b} + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\bar{a} + 1 & i(\bar{b} - a) \\ i(\bar{a} - b) & b\bar{b} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, we know that A is normal if $(\bar{a} - b) = (\bar{b} - a)$.

$$(\bar{a} - b) = (\bar{b} - a) \Rightarrow (\bar{a} + a) = (\bar{b} + b)$$

Since $(\bar{a} + a)$ is twice the real part of a and $(\bar{b} + b)$ is twice the real part of b . The condition holds when a, b has the same real part.

2. Prove that, if A is normal and B is unitarily equivalent to A , then B is normal.

Note: A and B is unitarily equivalent if there is a unitary matrix U such that $B = U^{-1}AU$.

Solution :

Section 9.3 problem 25 (b) (上課有證).

3. Please provide (**and explain**) a square matrix A that A is unitarily diagonalizable but NOT Hermitian.

Solution :

counterexample for Section 9.3 problem 19 (d).